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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT

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SOURCE

Newspapers as indicated.

ANNOUNCE YUGOSLAV RECLAMATION STATISTICS

762,000 HECTARES YET TO BE RECLAIMED -- Belgrade, Der Schaffende, 3 Feb 51

About 2,387,000 hectares of land in Yugoslavia need reclamation, ireladrainage or protection from floods. Thus far 1,625,000 hectares have been partly reclaimed, while 762,000 hectares remain to be reclaimed.

The following table shows the area already reclaimed, and the area to be reclaimed in each republic in hectares:

Republic	Area Partly Reclaimed	Area to be Reclaimed	Total
Serbia	854,000	279,000	1,133,000
Croatia	644,000	135,000	779,000
Slovenia	27,000	86,000	113,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	90,000	136,000	226,000
Macedonia	10,000	84,000	94,000
Montenegro		42,000	42,000

There is a total of 43,326.6 kilometers of waterways in Yugoslavia. Each of these waterways is more than 10 kilometers long. Of the above total, there are 1,974 kilometers of navigable rivers and canals, 2,786.7 kilometers of waterways for rafts, and 38,565.6 kilometers of unnavigable rivers. The following rivers are being regulated: the Danube, the Sava, the Tisa, and the Morava in Serbia; the Sava, the Drava, the Rasa, and the Istra in Croatia; the Mura, the Drava, and the Sava in Slovenia; the Bosna, the Neretva, and the Sava in Bosnia and Herzegovina; the Crni Timok and the Stumica in Macedonia; and the Surotine River near Hercegnovi in Montenegro.

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Yearly precipitation in Yugoslavia fluctuates between 500 and 5,000 millimeters.

The following is a list of the large reclamation projects in Yugoslavia:

The Danube-Tisa-Danube Canal, the Lower Morava region, Macva, Metohija, and the Posavina in Serbia; Lonjsko Polje, the Sisak-Zagreb-Podsused Canal, Jelasko Polje, and Sinjsko Polje in Croatia; the Prekmurje in Slovenia; Semberija, the Central Bosnian Posavina, Nov. Grad-Svilaj, Ivanjsko Polje, Lijevce Polje, Bosanska Dubica Revnina (Plain), and Mostarsko Polje in Bosnia and Herzegovina; Pelagonija and Strumicko Polje in Macedonia; and Lake Skadar, Ljesko Polje, Ulcinjsko Polje, and Bjelopavlicka Ravnina in Montenegro.

The Five-Year Plan calls for draining about 400,000 hectares of swamps and irrigating the same amount of dry land.

The 230-kilometer Danube-Tisa-Danube Canal will be able to irrigate 550,000 hectares of land and will reduce inland navigation by 90 kilometers. Reclamation of Lonjsko Polje will make 71,000 hectares available for farming. The Sisak-Zagreb-Podsused Canal will facilitate the drainage of 30,150 hectares. Reclamation of the Pelagonija Lowland will yield 100,000 hectares of farm land. Through reclamation, 75,000 hectares of land in the Bosnian Posavina will be protected from floods. Twenty thousand hectares of land can be reclaimed in the Prekmurje in Slovenia, while 21,000 hectares can be reclaimed by draining the Yugoslav portion of Lake Skadar.

The Five-Year Plan calls for the reclamation of 150,000 hectares in the Danube-Tisa-Danube Canal area, 44,830 hectares in Lonjsko Polje, 27,700 hectares in the Sisak-Zagreb-Podsused Canal area, 50,000 hectares in the Pelagonija Lowland, 61,810 hectares in the Bosnian Posavina, 10,000 hectares in the Prekmurje, and 9,000 hectares in Lake Skadar, a total of 353,340 hectares.

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